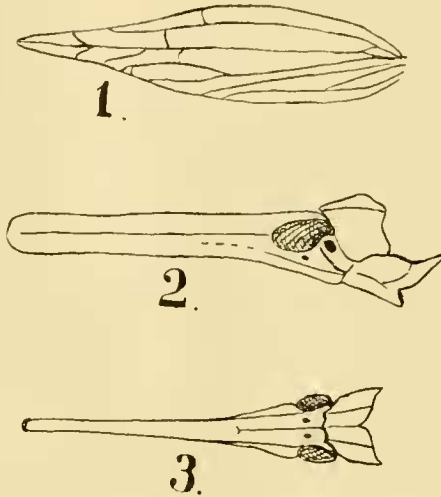


PSEUDEMBOLOPHORA MACLEAYI, n.sp.

Male.—Brachypterous; ochraceous or light brown, carinae of head and thorax lighter; dorsum of abdomen dark brown. Tegmina hyaline, veins and apex of tegmina brown, the brown veins broken by small white dots. The pygofer cannot be made out very well as the specimen is carded and too old to relax and remount. The ventral edge of opening straight, the sides angular and curved in-

*Pseudembolophora macleayi*, n.sp.

1. Left tegmen.
2. Head and pronotum, lateral view.
3. The same, dorsal view.

ward; anal segment large with large anal style; genital styles small, slightly curved and gradually narrowed to a point. Length, 5.5 mm.; tegmen, 3 mm.

Female.—Macropterous and brachypterous; similar in colour to the male. Pygofer large, ovipositor small, reaching about half way along pygofer; anal segment large, wider than deep, anal style large, narrowly oblong. Length, 6 mm.; tegmen, 4 mm.

Hab.—King George's Sound, South-west Australia.

The material consists of one carded male in good condition with tegmina but no wings, as is generally the condition of brachypterous Homoptera; two females, one on a pin in fairly good condition with tegmina and no wings, and one female on card with no tegmina but with wings present, but in a bad condition. This indicates that there are both macropterous and brachypterous forms, at least in the female sex. Whether the macropterous forms have a different shaped tegmen I am unable to say. There is also one nearly full grown nymph carded; the head is not so long proportionately and the tegmina pads are pointed at apex. All the material is in the Macleay Collection.

AN UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF *CLYTOCOSMUS* SKUSE.

(Tipulidae, Diptera.)

BY CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, PH.D., URBANA, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

(Communicated by R. J. Tillyard, M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., F.E.S.)

The genus *Clytocosmus* was erected by Skuse* to receive the remarkably beautiful new species of crane-fly, *Clytocosmus helmsi*, from Mt. Kosciusko, New South Wales. The genus has remained monotypic until the present day. Through the kindness of Dr. R. J. Tillyard, I am now able to describe a second species, a superb fly from the Dorriggo Tableland, about three hundred miles north of Sydney. Some time ago Dr. Tillyard wrote me that he had once found a magnificent crane-fly in the Northern scrubs with much the general appearance of a great robber-fly. The only specimen then in his possession was an injured female in rather poor condition to be made a type. An effort was made to secure additional specimens during March and April, 1919, when the insect was due to appear on the wing, but a prolonged drought, followed by floods, badly damaged the habitat frequented by this fly, and it was impossible to secure more material at this time. Dr. Tillyard has kindly sent me the unique specimen above discussed, and it is made the type of the new species described herewith. It is with great pleasure that this exquisite creation is dedicated to Dr. Tillyard, through whose kindly interest the species was first made known to science. The type has been returned to Dr. Tillyard, and will ultimately be placed in the Australian Museum with the Skuse types.

The two known species of *Clytocosmus* may be separated by means of the following key:—

Prothorax black; mesonotal praescutum orange with a black spot anteriorly; pseudosutural foveae black; scutellum and postnotum velvety black; thoracic pleura velvety black with brown and white spots; abdomen velvety black with white spots, only the genital segment reddish fulvous *helmsi* Skuse.

Prothorax orange; mesonotal praescutum orange without black markings; pseudosutural foveae orange; concolorous with the remainder of the praescutum; scutellum and postnotum orange; thoracic pleura orange with white spots; abdomen orange with tergites one, the caudal part of three, and segments four to seven black with white spots *tillyardi* n.sp.

CLYTOCOSMUS TILLYARDI, n.sp.

General colouration fiery orange, the thoracic pleura spotted with white; legs black; wings yellow, the posterior and anal cells with paler centres; abdomen with the basal tergite black with lateral white spots; intermediate tergites (three to six, and the caudal part of two) similar to the basal tergite; remainder of the abdomen orange.

♀.—Length, 33.5 mm.; wing, 22 mm.; head alone, 5 mm.; thorax alone, 7.5 mm.; abdomen alone, 21 mm.; hind leg, femur, 13 mm.; fore leg, femur, 9 mm.; tibia, 9.2 mm.

Frontal prolongation of the head bright orange, long and slender (2.3 mm.), with no indication of a nasus; dorsal surface with small, scattered, erect or

*Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 2nd. Ser., V., 1890, pp. 74-76.